

During the years 1950-56, Canada has given a total of \$7.2 million to ETAP. In 1957 Canada will contribute, subject to the approval of Parliament, an additional \$2 million, representing an increase of more than 10 per cent over the amount given in 1957. To enable the Technical Assistance Board to plan ahead with some surety of continued support, and in order to help the recipient countries to co-ordinate their development programmes, Canada and a number of other states have furthermore stated their intention to contribute, subject to the approval of their legislatures, to the Expanded Programmes for the years 1958 and 1959 amounts of a similar magnitude to those contributed by them in 1956. Canada's contribution to ETAP is now the third largest, ranking after those of the United States and the United Kingdom; on a *per capita* basis Canada is the highest contributor. The \$2 million pledged for 1957 represents an annual gift of 13.2 cents by each person living in Canada. Other countries giving more than 9 cents for each of their inhabitants are Denmark (13 cents), Norway (11.2 cents), Sweden (9.16 cents) and the United States (9.5 cents).

It may be of interest to examine how ETAP will use the \$31 million which has been pledged by 71 states for the Expanded Programme in 1957. The Economic and Social Council has approved the allocation of the bulk of this \$31 million to five agencies as follows: (1) approximately \$5.5 million will go to the World Health Organization (WHO) to help that Specialized Agency to accelerate its work of training health workers, to provide more demonstration clinics, and generally to speed up its programme aimed at improving standards of health; (2) about \$5 million will go to another Specialized Agency, UNESCO, to help it improve the level of elementary education in under-developed areas, to improve cultural contacts between nations, and to promote research in basic scientific problems; (3) another Specialized Agency, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), which is concerned with increasing the productivity of the land, forests and fisheries as well as improving their products, will receive the largest amount of all, over \$8¼ million; (4) the International Labour Organization (ILO) will be allotted \$3½ million to assist it in carrying on its effective and valuable programme of improving work skills and in increasing the productivity of labour; (5) and finally, the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration (UNTAA), which has as its Director-General a Canadian, Dr. H. L. Keenleyside, will receive \$6½ million. UNTAA provides advanced training in public administration, in welfare services, and in various scientific pursuits for many scholars and fellows from the less technically developed areas of the world.

Over the years Canadian spokesmen have repeatedly stressed the desirability of using United Nations machinery for providing or supervising technical assistance to the less-developed areas. Canada is gratified that ETAP, by contributing to the sum of technical knowledge and the dissemination of that knowledge, is bringing about some improvement in the standard of living of people who can benefit from such assistance and will thus be in a position to increase their own contribution to the international community. ETAP also helps to promote mutual understanding and goodwill among all the 71 countries which actively take part in this world-wide programme of service.

To sum up, in 1956 Canada paid \$3,000,000 in membership fees or assessments to the United Nations and to the United Nations Specialized Agencies. Last year Canada also gave voluntarily to the four special United Nations programmes an additional sum of more than \$3 million. Thus Canada's total contributions for United Nations work in 1956 amounted to more than \$6 million.